House	Amendment NO
	Offered By
AMEND Senate Con	nmittee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 107, Page 1, Section A, Line 4, by
	y after said line the following: s used in sections 193.005 to 193.325, unless the context clearly indicates
otherwise, the follow	ring terms shall mean:
(1) "Advance	ed practice registered nurse", a person licensed to practice as an advanced
practice registered nu	urse under chapter 335;
(2) "Assistan	at physician", as such term is defined in section 334.036;
(3) "Dead bo	dy", a human body or such parts of such human body from the condition of
which it reasonably n	may be concluded that death recently occurred;
[(2)] (4) "De	partment", the department of health and senior services;
[(3)] (5) "Fin	al disposition", the burial, interment, cremation, removal from the state, or
other authorized disp	osition of a dead body or fetus;
[(4)] <u>(6)</u> "Ins	titution", any establishment, public or private, which provides inpatient or
outpatient medical, s	urgical, or diagnostic care or treatment or nursing, custodian, or domiciliary
are, or to which pers	sons are committed by law;
[(5)] <u>(7)</u> "Liv	we birth", the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a child,
respective of the du	ration of pregnancy, which after such expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows
ny other evidence of	f life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite
novement of volunta	ary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is
attached;	
[(6)] (8) "Phy	ysician", a person authorized or licensed to practice medicine or osteopathy
oursuant to chapter 3	34;
[(7)] <u>(9) "Ph</u>	ysician assistant", a person licensed to practice as a physician assistant under
chapter 334;	
(10) "Sponta	neous fetal death", a noninduced death prior to the complete expulsion or
extraction from its m	other of a fetus, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated
by the fact that after s	such expulsion or extraction the fetus does not breathe or show any other
evidence of life such	as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of
voluntary muscles;	
[(8)] <u>(11)</u> "St	tate registrar", state registrar of vital statistics of the state of Missouri;
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[(9)] (12) "System of vital statistics", the registration, collection, preservation, amendment and certification of vital records; the collection of other reports required by sections 193.005 to 193.325 and section 194.060; and activities related thereto including the tabulation, analysis and publication of vital statistics;

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- [(10)] (13) "Vital records", certificates or reports of birth, death, marriage, dissolution of marriage and data related thereto;
- [(11)] (14) "Vital statistics", the data derived from certificates and reports of birth, death, spontaneous fetal death, marriage, dissolution of marriage and related reports.
- 193.145. 1. A certificate of death for each death which occurs in this state shall be filed with the local registrar, or as otherwise directed by the state registrar, within five days after death and shall be registered if such certificate has been completed and filed pursuant to this section. All data providers in the death registration process, including, but not limited to, the state registrar, local registrars, the state medical examiner, county medical examiners, coroners, funeral directors or persons acting as such, embalmers, sheriffs, attending physicians and resident physicians, physician assistants, assistant physicians, advanced practice registered nurses, and the chief medical officers of licensed health care facilities, and other public or private institutions providing medical care, treatment, or confinement to persons, shall be required to use and utilize any electronic death registration system required and adopted under subsection 1 of section 193.265 within six months of the system being certified by the director of the department of health and senior services, or the director's designee, to be operational and available to all data providers in the death registration process. However, should the person or entity that certifies the cause of death not be part of, or does not use, the electronic death registration system, the funeral director or person acting as such may enter the required personal data into the electronic death registration system and then complete the filing by presenting the signed cause of death certification to the local registrar, in which case the local registrar shall issue death certificates as set out in subsection 2 of section 193.265. Nothing in this section shall prevent the state registrar from adopting pilot programs or voluntary electronic death registration programs until such time as the system can be certified; however, no such pilot or voluntary electronic death registration program shall prevent the filing of a death certificate with the local registrar or the ability to obtain certified copies of death certificates under subsection 2 of section 193.265 until six months after such certification that the system is operational.
- 2. If the place of death is unknown but the dead body is found in this state, the certificate of death shall be completed and filed pursuant to the provisions of this section. The place where the body is found shall be shown as the place of death. The date of death shall be the date on which the remains were found.
- 3. When death occurs in a moving conveyance in the United States and the body is first removed from the conveyance in this state, the death shall be registered in this state and the place where the body is first removed shall be considered the place of death. When a death occurs on a moving conveyance while in international waters or air space or in a foreign country or its air space and the body is first removed from the conveyance in this state, the death shall be registered in this state but the certificate shall show the actual place of death if such place may be determined.
 - 4. The funeral director or person in charge of final disposition of the dead body shall file the

certificate of death. The funeral director or person in charge of the final disposition of the dead body shall obtain or verify and enter into the electronic death registration system:

(1) The personal data from the next of kin or the best qualified person or source available; [and]

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- (2) The medical certification from the person responsible for such certification <u>if designated</u> to do so under subsection 5 of this section; and
- (3) Any other information or data that may be required to be placed on a death certificate or entered into the electronic death certificate system including, but not limited to, the name and license number of the embalmer.
- 5. The medical certification shall be completed, attested to its accuracy either by signature or an electronic process approved by the department, and returned to the funeral director or person in charge of final disposition within seventy-two hours after death by the physician, physician assistant, assistant physician, or advanced practice registered nurse who participated in the patient's care and in consultation with the attending physician who was in charge of the patient's care for the illness or condition which resulted in death. In the absence of the physician, physician assistant, assistant physician, or advanced practice registered nurse or with the physician's, physician assistant's, assistant physician's, or advanced practice registered nurse's approval the certificate may be completed and attested to its accuracy either by signature or an approved electronic process by the physician's associate physician, the chief medical officer of the institution in which death occurred, or the [physician] individual who performed an autopsy upon the decedent, provided such individual has access to the medical history of the case, views the deceased at or after death and death is due to natural causes. The person authorized to complete the medical certification may, in writing, designate any other person to enter the medical certification information into the electronic death registration system if the person authorized to complete the medical certification has physically or by electronic process signed a statement stating the cause of death. Any persons completing the medical certification or entering data into the electronic death registration system shall be immune from civil liability for such certificate completion, data entry, or determination of the cause of death, absent gross negligence or willful misconduct. The state registrar may approve alternate methods of obtaining and processing the medical certification and filing the death certificate. The Social Security number of any individual who has died shall be placed in the records relating to the death and recorded on the death certificate.
- 6. When death occurs from natural causes more than thirty-six hours after the decedent was last treated by a physician, physician assistant, assistant physician, or advanced practice registered nurse, the case shall be referred to the county medical examiner or coroner or physician or local registrar for investigation to determine and certify the cause of death. If the death is determined to be of a natural cause, the medical examiner or coroner or local registrar shall refer the certificate of death to the attending physician, physician assistant, assistant physician, or advanced practice registered nurse for such [physician's] certification. If the attending physician, physician assistant, assistant physician, or advanced practice registered nurse refuses or is otherwise unavailable, the medical examiner or coroner or local registrar shall attest to the accuracy of the certificate of death either by signature or an approved electronic process within thirty-six hours.

7. If the circumstances suggest that the death was caused by other than natural causes, the medical examiner or coroner shall determine the cause of death and shall complete and attest to the accuracy either by signature or an approved electronic process the medical certification within seventy-two hours after taking charge of the case.

- 8. If the cause of death cannot be determined within seventy-two hours after death, the attending medical examiner or coroner [or], attending physician [or], physician assistant, assistant physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or local registrar shall give the funeral director, or person in charge of final disposition of the dead body, notice of the reason for the delay, and final disposition of the body shall not be made until authorized by the medical examiner or coroner, attending physician, physician assistant, assistant physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or local registrar.
- 9. When a death is presumed to have occurred within this state but the body cannot be located, a death certificate may be prepared by the state registrar upon receipt of an order of a court of competent jurisdiction which shall include the finding of facts required to complete the death certificate. Such a death certificate shall be marked "Presumptive", show on its face the date of registration, and identify the court and the date of decree."; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.